

The People.

SUNDAY EDITION.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL CLASSES.

LONDON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1923.

THE GAIETY.

NIGHTLY at 8.15, MON. TUES. SAT. 2.30.

JOSE COLLINS

IN

THE LAST WALTZ

By OSCAR STRAUSS.

LONDON'S GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS.

Two Pence

WIPING OUT THE RENTS ANOMALIES.

BILL TO LEGALISE INCREASES.

LABOUR MEMBERS IN COMMONS SCENE.

CRITICISM FOR NEW MEASURE.

The outstanding political event of the week has been the wrangling over the housing and rents problem.

Carried by a majority of 92 on the second reading the Government's Rents Bill, framed to legalise increases since December 1, 1922, was the cause of some lively scenes in the House of Commons.

Liberal and Labour benches strongly attacked the measure. The Premier re-affirmed the Government decision that no decontrol should take place before June next year.

LORDS' DECISION WHICH CAUSED CHAOS.

The second reading of the Government Bill to legalise increases of rent in Dec. 1 where proper notice was not previously given, was moved by Attorney-General, Sir Douglas Hogg. He explained that in the Bill the Government were not seeking to deal with the main policy with regard to housing. The Bill was designed only to meet the difficulty created by the House of Lords' decision in regard to the deduction of increases in rent.

The difficulty arose in connection with the three of the last of the Rent Acts passed in July, 1920, under which it had been held that the landlord, in imposing the 10 per cent. increase in rent, should have given notice to quit to the tenant. It was a result which nobody who was a party to the passage of the Act ever contemplated.

The decision of the House of Lords, by a majority of three Law Lords to two, created a very grave situation. Not only did it involve that the arrears of increased rent could not be validly demanded for the future, but that the amounts already paid could be recovered by the tenants for a period of 21 years. It was suggested that a sum of 21 million pounds was involved in Glasgow alone. In England the great bulk of tenants, regarding that it was a pure technicality that was in question, had treated the payments as perfectly valid. Even in Scotland nine-tenths of the tenants took the same view.

A GREAT DIFFICULTY. Under the Bill, it was proposed that amounts which had been paid before Dec. 1 last, the landlord could keep, but could not recover any arrears due to that date. Any arrears due after Dec. 1 could be recovered by the landlord.

During the objections to retrospective legislation, he pointed out that the question was not retrospective. The Bill was to be retrospective. The Bill was to be retrospective and fair attempt to grapple with a great difficulty.

Mr. John Robertson (Lab., Bothwell) moved the rejection of the Bill. It was against the public interest. The effect of a law that had been passed three years in existence. Once started legislation to nullify the decision of the highest Court in the land there was no end to the possibilities of the situation.

Mr. R. Horne (U., Hillhead) said that the Bill was a technicality which had got into a mud-puddle. Labour cheers—which must be placed up. Nobody imagined when the Bill of 1920 was passed that anything more than an intimation of the increase was necessary. A notice to quit was contrary to the whole intention of the Act, which did not contemplate the tenancy to an end at all. The special circumstances justified the Bill as a rough and ready method of dealing with the situation.

"NO SOLUTION." Mr. A. Mond (Nat. Lib., Swansea W.) moved a motion in which he asked the Government to read the Bill, which offered a suitable or real solution of the difficulty. The Attorney-General wanted to reverse a decision of the House of Lords. A Bill had been introduced if the decision had been in favour of the landlords. The principle of this Bill was that people who did not pay were treated better than those who did.

SHOT DEAD IN WEST-END EIGHT VICTIMS OF NINE RIFLE RANGE.

YOUTH'S LETTER.

BODY IDENTIFIED BY GIRL.

Shot dead at the miniature rifle range at the Polytechnic, Regent-st., W., a youth was identified yesterday as James Osmond Ward, aged 19, of Crawford-st., W.

Ward, who had been lodging at Crawford-st. for some time, entered the range about 6 o'clock on Friday evening.

He paid for the use of a .22 automatic pistol. A few minutes later, the attendant heard an explosion and found Ward lying on his back with a bullet wound in his forehead. A doctor was called, but the youth died in a few minutes.

In his pockets was found a letter addressed to a girl at Dalston, together with the girl's photograph.

The contents of the letter seemed to indicate that the tragedy was the sequel to an unfortunate love affair.

FOND OF SHOOTING.

The police followed up the clue of the letter and, getting into touch with the young woman, she was able to identify the body at Marybone Mortuary.

The young woman, in an interview said she met a man named Ward a few weeks ago, when he came to put in some electric fittings at the business house where she worked. He took her to the "pictures" several times, but she decided to give him up, and wrote him to that effect.

"He waited for me," she added, "but I told him I did not want to see him again."

Ward is said to have visited the rifle range on previous occasions, and was very fond of rifle and revolver shooting.

GASSED AT STEEL WORKS.

DRAGGED TO SAFETY BY PLUCKY COMRADE.

Three workmen were repairing overhead electric cables at the new steel works at Port Talbot yesterday when an accumulation of gas from a defective pipe overpowered them.

Another workman named David, noticing the men staggered rushed to their assistance and saved one of them as he was falling over a 40-foot platform above the head of a furnace.

He then dragged the three unconscious men to safety and after medical assistance they were taken home.

David, who is a local footballer, was highly praised for his plucky act.

DROWNED IN BATH.

POLICE CHIEF'S WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Preston, Saturday.—A triple tragedy occurred at Preston this morning, the victims being Margaret Annie Askew, wife of Supt. George Askew, of the Lancashire County Constabulary, and her two youngest children, Thomas, aged 2 years, and Ellen, aged seven months.

When the superintendent was about to go to the police headquarters the wife's mother found Mrs. Askew dead in a bath nearly full of water and the bodies of her children clasped in her arms.

There were five children in all, and since the birth of the baby Mrs. Askew had been in low health.

Supt. Askew, who came from Fleetwood a few years ago, is extremely popular with all ranks in the local force.

COAL FOR GERMANY.

BIG ORDERS CAUSE A JUMP IN PRICES.

Germany is scouring South Wales for coal, and it is reported this week-end on the Cardiff Exchange that her buying has been on such a large scale that the order books of many of the leading collieries are full up to the end of March.

The business has been distributed among some 20 or more of the principal exporting firms and involves a total of not less than half a million tons.

Early this month the Cardiff to Hamburg rate stood at 35. 9d., but it has now risen to 38. 9d., and should the demand substantially increase freights are likely to go up still higher and coal and coke prices advance in a phenomenal way.

THE WEATHER.

Unsettled weather generally is indicated. The temperature will vary. Much rain at times. Mist or fog.

400 FEET FALL.

CAGE HIT BY FALLING ROCK.

Eight miners lost their lives as the result of a lightning disaster at Busty Colliery, Medomsley, Durham, early yesterday morning, when the cage in which they were ascending was struck by a falling rock and hurled nearly 400 ft. to the bottom of the shaft.

The victims were:— Thomas Cant (overseer). Thomas Hornsby (assistant-overseer). J. Bogue. Frank O'Hanlon. Joseph Smith. Thomas Dennis O'Neil. Thomas Thorburn. Joseph Cooper.

All of Consett. Cant and Hornsby were married men.

It was found necessary to remove the bodies by another cage some distance away from the shaft in which the accident occurred, owing to the damage sustained by the latter.

THREE KILLED IN AIR CRASH.

R.A.F. MACHINE DOWN NEAR CAIRO.

Three airmen lost their lives and two were badly injured in an aeroplane crash on the Mokattam Hills, near Cairo, owing to a cause not yet ascertained.

The killed were Flight-officers P. F. O. Curtis and W. Pendleton, and Leading Air-mechanic W. P. Plows.

Air-mechanics H. Moss and F. Moss were badly injured.

PROCESSION TAX.

TEST CASE TO BE HEARD OVER THE PRESTON GUILD.

Preston traders, charabanc proprietors, and property owners are up in arms against the intimation received yesterday from the Inland Revenue authorities that they propose to take a test case regarding the levying of entertainment tax upon revenue received for the use of stands and vehicles on route of processions during the Guild Week last September.

The claim is being resisted by Messrs. Smith and Fazackerly, solicitors to the Traders' Association.

SPANISH LEGION.

NO PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS OF ENGLISH RECRUITS.

Madrid, Saturday.—A Royal Order has been issued, dealing with the question of pensions for families of members of the Spanish Foreign Legion killed in action or who died of wounds.

In the case of Spanish it is decided that their dependants shall benefit under the law in the same manner as the dependants of soldiers in other branches of the army, but that the law shall not apply in the case of foreigners, who, it is stated, were only entitled to the compensation in respect of service provided for in their contracts.

It will be remembered that a number of Englishmen were recruited for the Legion for service in Morocco.—Reuter.

WEDDING TO WORKHOUSE.

BRIDE WHO SPENT THE NIGHT IN A CASUAL WARD.

A young woman left Romford Workhouse to be married at Stratford. Her lover was out of work, and having no home to take his bride to, sent her back to the Romford institution.

She arrived too late to go to her old quarters, and had to enter the casual ward for the night.

FISHING SLUMP.

After a period of high prices, the fishing industry at Hull within a week has swung to the other extreme.

Market quotations have sagged and the earnings of trawlers have dropped from thousands of pounds to hundreds.

On Tuesday ship which landed light a catch yesterday had been away five weeks and only earned £500.

ANIMALS' CHARTER.

Lions, tigers, and leopards, and other animals, come in for special mention in the Performing Animals (Regulation) Bill, presented by Brigadier-General Collins, the text of which was issued yesterday.

The measure lays down that a person shall not exhibit for the purpose of public entertainment any performing animal, or train any performing animal for the purpose of being so exhibited, unless he is registered, and that every local authority shall keep a register of such persons.

BIRTH CONTROL LEGAL FIGHT.

DR. MARIE STOPES'S LIBEL SUIT.

Should the Poor Know?

FRANK MEDICAL VIEWS.

Eminent medical men have given evidence in a remarkable libel action in the King's Bench Division.

Before the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and a special jury, Dr. Marie Stopes asks for damages for alleged libel by Dr. Halliday G. Sutherland, of Beaufort-mansions, Chelsea, and Messrs. Harding and More, publishers, of High Holborn.

Dr. Stopes is president of the Society of Constructive Birth and Racial Progress, and the founder of a charitable clinic in Marlborough-rd., Holway, N. She is the wife of Mr. Humphrey V. Roe.

Dr. Sutherland is the author of a book entitled "Birth Control," and Dr. Stopes alleges that in that book her character and reputation were attacked. The book also contained the passage:—

It is truly amazing that this monstrous campaign of birth control should be tolerated by the Home Secretary. Charles Bradlaugh was condemned to gaol for a less serious crime.

Dr. Stopes, examined by her counsel Mr. Patrick Hastings, K.C., said that her father was a member of an old Quaker family with considerable scientific experience. In 1911 she was married, "or rather," she said, "I contracted a form of legal alliance, and it was annulled because it was physically impossible. When I was married to my first husband I was like a great many other well-brought-up girls; I was ignorant, and for a few weeks I was happy."

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Then I began to see that things did not seem right, and I began to be unhappy because of the abnormality of the union."

Mr. Hastings: It ended in extreme unhappiness?—Yes.

Dr. Stopes said she had written many books upon the question of marriage and other social matters and was a member of the Royal Commission on the Birth Rate, which sat for two years. She did not advocate a reduction of the birth rate, but desired to see the birth of children at the best period of the mother's life. (She believed in an increase of the birth rate among the wealthier and more enlightened classes and the cessation of reckless breeding by careless and semi-feeble-minded people and among the poor.)

Speaking of her clinic for birth control at Holloway, Dr. Stopes said she paid the whole of the expenses of that place and kept there a qualified and motherly midwife. No practices in the nature of experiments were ever carried on there.

MESSAGE FROM ABOVE. Mr. Ernest Charles, for Dr. Sutherland, said he agreed that Dr. Stopes had a large number of high degrees, but he noticed no medical qualification among them.

Dr. Stopes: That is so, but I am a Doctor of Science and entitled to be called doctor. I am not a medical practitioner, I agree.

Speaking of the method she advocated, Dr. Stopes said the women who were attendants at the clinic were carefully instructed.

Mr. Charles: But your book, "Wise Parenthood," has sold to the number of 16,000. How about poor women who want to carry out your method and who can't go to your clinic? Aren't they rather in a dangerous position if they use the method?—No, the book gives ample instructions. These things have been used for 40 years, yet you asked me if they are an experiment?

(Continued on Page 2.)



High Spirits

Which is the youngest of these three children? As far as youthfulness of spirit goes, there is not much to choose between them. The "old boy" is just as full of "go" as he was half a century back; his robust health and keen enjoyment of life never seem to get less. And the two cheery Kruschen Kiddies gaily back him up in all his boyish exploits, for they have discovered that his heart is just as young as their own.

That's what Kruschen has done for him—given him that glorious "Kruschen feeling" of perfect health and happiness that makes him forget his years.

Kruschen Salts

Good Health for a Farthing a Day

A 19 bottle of Kruschen Salts contains 96 doses—enough for three months—which means good health for less than a farthing a day. The dose prescribed for daily use is "as much as will lie on a tongue" taken in the breakfast cup of tea. Every chemist sells Kruschen. Get a 19 bottle to-morrow.

UNDERGROUND FINANCE FOR THE RAILWAYS. PEOPLE.

AMALGAMATED COMPANIES' PROGRESS.

Meetings of the Proprietors of the Metropolitan District Railway Company, London Railway Company, City and South London Railway Company, London Railway Company, and the London General Omnibus Company, Ltd., were held on Thursday at Cannon Row, in the course of his speech.

This is the first occasion upon which the proprietors of the five Companies associated together in the Common Fund established under the Act of 1915, have met together at one time and in one place for their Annual General Meeting. All through last year the financial conditions of the industry have been of a most favourable nature, and the results of the year have been a most successful one. The results of the year have been a most successful one. The results of the year have been a most successful one.

The gross receipts of the five Companies for the year 1922 were £12,000,000, compared with £11,000,000 in 1921. The reduction in receipts was due to a decrease in the number of passengers, which was 10 per cent. compared with the previous year.

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MARRIAGE AND THE NEED OF THE POCKET-BOOK.

HOW FEAR LED TO THE FIRST DESIRE FOR POSSESSION.

There are two ways in which a girl may marry money. She may catch a rich man's son or she may marry an old man with a bald head, a large waist line, and indigestion.

(By MISS JANE BURR, who holds strong views on the marriage problem.)

CERTAIN aged superstitions are being continually accepted by the members of society as actual facts. We eat and drink and live in superstition; we die in superstition.

One of the most pernicious and far-reaching of these superstitions is that love and marriage are synonymous. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Marriage, as we know it, does not bear the slightest relationship to love. Love may occur in marriage, but when it does you may be sure it is not because of marriage but in spite of it.

Marriage as an institution was founded not on the needs of the human heart but on the needs of the inhuman pocket-book. When primitive man made his first rough farm implements, he stood them in a row, and, thrilled by their beauty gurgled with delight. That thrill is probably responsible for the first capitalist conviction in the human brain.

Immediately, however, the joy of ownership was superseded by the fear of loss. Out of that fear was formed the first possessive pronoun—"mine." The

Strangers would wield his axe! Strangers would push his plough! Never! His own sons must do so when he was gone, and their sons when they were no more. He looked about at the 40 children playing in his mud hut and wondered which were his. He examined each child separately in the hope that he might find an exact replica of his close-set, twinkling eyes, his heavy chin, his receding forehead. But they all had close-set, twinkling eyes, heavy chins, receding foreheads.

He went to bed, but the sand-man would not come. He worried, his head ached, he grew worse. "Which are my children?" he asked himself again and again, and then ensued the first sleepless night. That same question, put by men right down the ages, has had a similar effect.

In the morning he was too weary even to beat his wives. He was still obsessed by the one thought, "Which are my children?" He re-examined the forty little specimens and found a freckle here, a mole there that resembled beauty spots on his own body, but still he was unconvinced. Several of his male friends were called in to help. They examined the specimens and found a freckle here, a mole there that resembled beauty spots on his own body, but still he was unconvinced.

So obsessed was he that he went out and built a new hut, hit a new woman on the head and made her his wife. He killed any man who came near, but often brought home a new unconscious woman. This was the forerunner of present-day marriage.

The women felt a certain pride in their slavery, a superiority because of their cracked skulls. After all, that was proof they were not unwanted women. Gradually they came to look down on their old friends who had a dozen or so husbands, and in that oblique gaze the seeds of Mayfair were sown.

Every six or eight million years following some political party instituted a reform. Women ceased to be hit on the head and were only dragged home. Later they were not dragged brought the found that mere whistling brought the same result. When women discovered they had nerves and life, a harem became too complicated.

That brings us down to present-day marriage. When you look at most wives, you wonder why the husbands do not keep on walking, once they get the courage to start, and when you look at most husbands, you realise they've got just what they deserve.

Marriage still has more in common with farm implements than it has with love. When the average modern young girl meets a nice, new man, she doesn't think of asking him if he has a car, she asks, "What is the make of your car?" If the young man has a "Rolls," of course he modestly waives away her question, but he leaves his motor licence casually about where she can see it. If

the young man has no car, he disappears in humiliation and never goes near her again.

That is probably a great misfortune for the young woman who does not realise the usual way a young man lives on a "Rolls" scale is through his father's pocket-book. The young woman pines for the nice young man a moment and then she tangles off into forgetfulness. Once in a while her breath catches when she remembers but she consoles herself with the thought that if he hadn't turned her down she would have turned him down. No love in a cottage for her.

There are two ways in which a girl may marry money. She may catch a rich man's son or she may marry an old man with a bald head, a large waist line, and indigestion.

A rich man's son is as scarce as hen's teeth, and he usually marries a rich man's daughter. It is a sort of trust. It doesn't do to split up fortunes.

It is an extraordinary occurrence when a rich man's son marries a girl of modest means, but old bachelors have made their own fortunes are not so particular about money—they leave that to the next generation.

The average bachelor who has seen everything and done everything eventually becomes a prey to the same base emotion that tortured his primitive ancestor. He wants to know with a certain certainty which are his children. He decides to marry. He does not impulsively fall in love—he hasn't been able to do that for 25 years—he decides to marry a girl who has children that he knows positively are his. He chooses for

the purpose that he thinks is an unsophisticated girl. The mother of the innocent-looking young woman talks sense into her head, and the wedding bells ring out. The picture of the bride and groom, taken on the steps of a fashionable church, appears, and her former admirer, the young man of the no-car class, sees it. He suffers such fits of loneliness and pique that he marries the boarding-house keeper's daughter, a girl far beneath him mentally, emotionally and intellectually.

He and his wife go about the rest of their lives glaring at each other as though murder were too gentle an expression for the hatred they feel. The old bachelor and his innocent-looking wife are equally devoted.

In her heart, every young girl wants a handsome, young and charming cavalier, but in society as it is organised at present only a rich young girl can afford one. Occasionally she decides to indulge her fancy, and proposes marriage, but the finer the character of the boy, the less liable he is to accept her.

There are thousands of men with good manners and a dinner jacket who lie in wait for heiresses with the alertness of the money-seeking female. The poor but fine young man makes a great mistake. He has too much respect for the girl's money and not enough respect for himself.

Of course, in these days one or the other must have an income, but when people love one another, what difference does it make, which one? After all, it isn't as though the girl had made the money herself. She acquired it through an accident of birth, and if he marries her he is merely sharing in that accident that might just as well have happened to him.

That doesn't mean that the nice young man should sit down on the job after he marries her. If he did that he would place himself in the money-seeking queue. If he is worth his keep, he will plunge forward with the opportunities her money offers and soon prove to her and her father that they showed wisdom when they added him to the family.

It is always safer to marry for love than for money. The money of the world is manipulated by a few men who can make you or break you with the twinkling of an eye.

That love is nearly as fleeting and unstable as money, no one will deny but at least it is not controlled by magnates thousands of miles away from the scene of battle. Love will live or die because of the actions and re-actions of the two souls involved.

BRITISH EXPORTS UP BY £14,000,000.

1922 SHIPPING SPURT. DOCKYARDS BUSY AGAIN.

"In spite of all the adverse influences which have handicapped the British shipping industry, there are indications that the worst is past."

This welcome announcement is made in the annual report of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

The Board of Trade returns of foreign trade for the year, which are quoted in support of the statement, are as follows:

	1921	1922
Imports	1,085,500,000	1,003,910,124
Exports	1,085,500,000	1,097,910,124
Total	2,171,000,000	2,101,820,248

The volume of British exports rose from 49.8 per cent. of the 1913 total in 1921 to 68.9 per cent. in 1922. For the fourth quarter of 1922 the percentage was 73.5.

The gross earnings of British shipping were probably little less in 1922 than in 1913, and, in addition, account has to be taken of the earnings of British capital invested abroad and the profits made in insurance, banking and bill-broking, and sums received for the sales of British vessels exported abroad.

"These invisible exports must have gone far towards meeting the apparent adverse trade balance shown in the official trade returns."

The effective tonnage of the world today is calculated to be 51,000,000, compared with 47,000,000 before the war; but as the volume of goods passing overseas is probably 30 per cent. less the result is that there is a great excess of supply over demand.

12,000,000 TONS LYING IDLE. In July it was estimated that 12,000,000 net tons of shipping were lying idle in the ports of the world. Tonnage amounting to 1,300,000 was laid up in the ports of the United Kingdom at the beginning of the year, but by December it had declined to 1,100,000 net tons.

Thus British shipping, unassisted by subsidy or protective national legislation, did its fair share of the carrying trade of the world.

Practically no orders for new ships were placed in this country for the first nine months of the year. During the last three months, however, there has been a remarkable revival of shipbuilding orders, and orders for 40 ships have been placed on the Tyne.

Wage reductions were gradually accepted, amounting to something like 40 per cent., and at present wages are not more than between 50 and 60 per cent. above pre-war.

THE NEW WAY.

MANNERISMS AND PSYCHO-ANALYSIS.

How he detected a maid's wrongdoing by psycho-analytic methods was revealed by Professor Charles Spearman, lecturer in psychology, at University College, London, in a recent interview.

A short time ago the professor arrived home to find that two pieces of jewellery belonging to his wife had been stolen. By applying principles which he had been enunciating to his classes for some time past he found the thief—a maid-servant—and extracted from her a confession.

The results were so startling," said Professor Spearman in the interview, "that I went to Scotland Yard. But they explained to me that the evidence would not be legal—that there were some judges who would not even accept the evidence of fingerprints, which has never failed."

"The case in my own household was the first opportunity I have had of applying the methods to actual crime. I told the maid-servant concerned that I wanted her to assist me in experiments, and within 15 minutes she had confessed."

Professor Spearman explained that the process begins with the examiner saying a word to which the suspect is required to answer with a word suggested by the first. "Thus if I say 'house,' he pointed out, 'the response might be 'roof.'"

By degrees a word with some relation to the crime is introduced, and it is then that the suspect, if guilty, is liable, under the close scrutiny of the expert, to betray guilt.

£10,000,000 TREASURE.

LONDON COMPANY WANTS SPECIE FROM OCEAN BED.

Treasure said to be worth 10,000,000 lies at the bottom of Navarino Bay, and a company has been formed in the City with a view to recovering it.

These modern treasure hunters have taken over the concession from the Greek Government, which will receive 10 per cent. of the value of heavy metal and wood salvaged and 20 per cent. of jewels and specie.

When the Turkish Army marched through Greece in 1827 they took a great deal of treasure away on their ships, which were subsequently sunk by the Allied fleets. Forty-five ships have been recovered in the bay.

FINANCIAL ANSWERS.

"The stock market is in a state of confusion," said a leading financial expert in the City. "The market is in a state of confusion, and the result is a general decline in the value of securities."

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

SAVE 8/- BY MAKING THIS COUGH MIXTURE AT HOME.

THE following valuable prescription from a noted specialist makes an excellent cough remedy that can be easily prepared at home at little expense, and which is more effective than anything you can buy.

When you have once tried the following formula you will never again experiment with an ordinary cough mixture. A cough is a dangerous thing to trifle with, and should be treated with the best medicine obtainable.

From your chemist secure 1oz. Paracetamol (Double Strength). Take this home and add to it 1 pint of hot water and 4oz. of sugar or two dessertspoons of golden syrup or honey, stir until dissolved. Take one dessertspoonful four times a day. This will give instant relief, and will usually cure the most obstinate cough within twenty-four hours.

It is a splendid remedy, too, for Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Croup, and Chest Pains.

It is a pleasant, stimulating and laxative effect which makes it an ideal remedy for the home. Unfortunately, this method is often imitated, but the old successful formula has never been equalled. Therefore when you get the Paracetamol be sure and note how the word is spelled—PARACETAMOL—and always insist on having Double Strength. You will then get the right ingredient, and there is nothing better.

EADE'S GOUT PILLS

The Old and Popular remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, pains in the head, face, and limbs.

"I took your pills for a month and now have not the slightest pain in my joints. I am feeling much better. I am sure that your pills are the best for Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, pains in the head, face, and limbs."

EADE'S GOUT PILLS. The Old and Popular remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, pains in the head, face, and limbs.

BURGESS' LION OINTMENT

It brings all the world's remedy to the surface, and helps to get rid of the worst of the skin diseases. It is a most valuable remedy for all skin diseases.

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£100,000 GIFT TO HELP SCIENCE

WORKERS TO BENEFIT. SIR ALFRED YARROW'S AIMS.

Sir Alfred Yarrow, the octogenarian shipbuilder, has given £100,000 for scientific research.

The gift has been gratefully accepted by the Royal Society, of which Sir Alfred is a Fellow.

In a letter to the President of the Royal Society Sir Alfred wrote:—

"I am convinced that the future prosperity of this country will be largely dependent upon the encouragement of original scientific research."

"The birth of new industries and the development of existing ones are due largely to the growth of science, thus securing employment and the welfare of the whole community being advanced."

"It is doubtful whether even yet it has been realised how completely this country would have been at the mercy of our antagonists in the late war had it not been for the research work done by our scientific men before the war and during its course."

"I should prefer that the money be used to aid scientific workers by adequate payment, and by the supply of apparatus or other facilities rather than to erect costly buildings."

"Large sums of money are sometimes spent on buildings without adequate equipment, and the investigators are embarrassed by financial anxieties."

"Although I thus give a general expression of my wishes I do not intend by so doing to create any trust or legal obligation for their fulfilment."

"In conclusion, I should like to record my firm conviction that a patriotic citizen cannot give money or leave it at his death to better advantage than towards the development of science upon which the industrial success of the country so largely depends."

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MUSIC, PLAYS AND PICTURES



A BRILLIANT COMEDY.

MISS JEAN CADELL'S SUCCESS IN "AT MRS. BEAM'S."

Seldom has the Everyman company at Hampstead been seen to such advantage as in Mr. C. K. Munro's comedy, "At Mrs. Beam's."

The play centres around the inquisitive and suspicious Miss Beam, and the identity of the Dermott.

Miss Beam, scented a mystery about the Dermott as soon as she arrived at Mrs. Beam's boarding house, and her chain of evidence grew in a surprising manner.

It takes the last and highly amusing act to explain the mystery. The scene in which they reveal themselves and rob the boarding-house is one of the best in a brilliant comedy, which possesses but one fault, and that a tendency to repetition.

Miss Jean Cadell's performance as Miss Beam was a lifelike impersonation, and Mr. Franklin Dwyer, who produced the play, and Miss Hilda Moore were admirable as Dermott and his flamboyant Brazilian mistress.

'NINE O'CLOCK REVUE.'

MR. MORRIS HARVEY'S AMUSING NEW SKETCH.

"The Nine O'Clock Revue," which has proved an unqualified success at the Little Theatre, has gone into a second edition which will doubtless prove as popular as the first.

Mr. Morris Harvey remains the prop and mainstay of the show, and among the new things given him to do is an amusing sketch "The Gentleman," in which he appears as a gentleman of fortune who is suddenly thrown the furniture out of the window when he discovers his wife with her lover.

His brilliant impression of a French actor in the mock French play remains his clearest contribution to a clever show.

Miss Beatrice Lillie has two new burlesques. In one she is a masquerading maid, giving her character to a new business, and in the other she sings of "The Girls of the Old Brigade," dressed in the fashions of the eighties. So long as Miss Lillie is given this sort of work, she is irreplaceable.

Miss Irene Brown lends dramatic distinction, especially in a new crook drama, and Miss Anita Elson, dainty as ever, and Mr. Bobby Hlyth, add their share to this enjoyable entertainment.

"EVERYMAN."

MEDIEVAL MORALITY PLAY AT THE "OLD VIC."

The Medieval morality play, "Everyman," revived at the Old Vic, for a series of Lenten performances, is notable for Mr. Rupert Harvey's performance as Everyman, who, for the directness and simplicity of Mr. Robert Atkins' production.

Mr. Harvey speaks his lines with quiet conviction and full appreciation of their significance, and in the final scenes his acting is touched with reverential beauty. The minor characters are well played, Miss Florence Barker being especially good as Knowledge and Mr. Hay Petrie as Good.

Mr. John Laurie's death is a capable performance, but it lacks the fantastic cynicism which the part seems to imply.

THE BRITTON.

A SHAKESPEAREAN SEASON.

Mr. Harold V. Neilson's company opened a Shakespearean Season on Monday last at the Britton Theatre. They made a most successful beginning with "Othello." This play, which has been a staple of the repertoire, and even that most critical of men, Pepys, the Diarist, mentions, some two hundred years back, his admiration of the tragedy and the effect the murder of Desdemona had on the audience when he was present at the Duke's Theatre, when a lady in the pit was so overcome by emotion that she fainted.

Edmund Willard, who made a most dignified and impressive Othello, reached great dramatic heights in this scene, his anger seemingly sweeping away every obstacle in his path, his aftermath of grief and remorse after the smothering of the innocent Desdemona profoundly moving the audience. It was a great performance.

A subtle reading of the part of Iago was given by Kenneth Ayton, a fine appreciation of his villainy forcibly rendered once at times of the performance given by the late Sir Henry Irving in the same character.

Phyllis Relf played Desdemona on conventional lines, but with a charm of her own, while Sylvia York Bowen as Emilia and Frank Dorch were eminently satisfactory. This week a fine selection of Shakespeare plays will be presented, to which, if "Othello" may be taken as a criterion of their quality, Mr. Harold Neilson's company will render full justice.

'A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF.'

SUCCESSFUL REVIVAL OF A CLEVER FARSE.

The revival of "A Little Bit of Fluff" at the Ambassadors is sure of success, Mr. Ernest Tesiger's performance in it is way a masterpiece.

The humorous fun of the farce is sustained with spirit by Miss Nan Marriott Watson as the wife, and by Miss Peggy Hyland, the film actress, in Miss Ruby Miller's part of the intriguing Mamie Scott.

GREENROOM CHATTER.

"The Merry Widow."—Daly's production of "The Merry Widow" has been most enthusiastically received during its tour in the provinces. At Sheffield and Manchester, George Graves, who takes his old part of Popoff, Evelyn Raye and Carl Brisson were recalled for speeches every night. The play is this week at Wimbledon, and the following week will be at the King's Hammersmith.

Miss E. Grossmith.—This week Miss E. Grossmith and company are appearing in "Quarantine" at the Alexandra Palace Theatre. The entire production is from the Comedy Theatre by arrangement with S. E. Vedrenne. Miss Grossmith is playing the part originally created by Miss Edna Best.

New Play by Galsworthy.—Readeaux have postponed the first production of "The Great Broccoli" till Tuesday, March 6. The interesting announcement at the same time is made that Mr. John Galsworthy has just completed a new drama for them, entitled "The Forest."

Popular "Secrets."—"Secrets" will be played for the 200th time at the Comedy Theatre on the afternoon of next Tuesday.

A Spontaneous Tribute.—A gentleman in the stalls, after the excellent performance of "Othello," which was given by Mr. Harold V. Neilson's company on Monday last at the Britton Theatre, rose from his seat and paid an unqualified and genuine tribute to the acting of all concerned in the production. Surely a great compliment. But I can see great possibilities in this idea if properly handled by "cute managers."

New Musical Play for Joe Collins.—Mr. Robert Evelt is not after all to retire from the Great Broccoli world. He is so pleased at the continued success of "The Last Waltz" at the Gaiety and the way his old friends and the public have rallied round him that he tells me he is busy at work preparing a new opera, in which Joe Collins will play the lead. The subject deals with Catherine of Russia, who rose from the humble office of waiting-maid to be an Empress who made history. Mr. Arkell and myself, said Mr. Evelt, are adapting the play. All the music will be selected from the works of Tchaikowsky. This will be produced at the end, which seems a long way off, of the run of "The Last Waltz," whose popularity shows no signs of abating.

So good Year of "The Lady of the Rose."—On Thursday last "The Lady of the Rose" celebrated its second year at Daly's Theatre, before an enthusiastic audience, each of whom received a souvenir copy of the score with a life-like portrait of Miss Phyllis Relf in the role of the "Lady of the Rose." The subject deals with Catherine of Russia, who rose from the humble office of waiting-maid to be an Empress who made history. Mr. Arkell and myself, said Mr. Evelt, are adapting the play. All the music will be selected from the works of Tchaikowsky. This will be produced at the end, which seems a long way off, of the run of "The Last Waltz," whose popularity shows no signs of abating.

Revival of "The Two Orphans." It is interesting to old playgoers to learn that Lady Tree will take the part of Lady Tree in the revival of "The Two Orphans" at the Lyceum on Wednesday next. Having keen memories of Mrs. Huntley, who played this most exacting of characters with great intensity some years ago in the original production at the Olympic, whose she is now covered by Miss House in the Kingway, I am looking forward to Lady Tree's performance with some eagerness. I have also pleasant recollections of Lionel Rignold as Jacques and Henry Irving as Pierre. I understand another interesting and popular play will follow "The Two Orphans" in due course.

A Half-Term Holiday Matinee.—The Company will, in addition to their usual matinee, give a special matinee on Monday, March 5, on the occasion of the half-term holiday at the schools.

A "Show" Week at the King's.—This week is to be a Shaw week at the King's Theatre. "Man and Superman" will be given to-morrow and Saturday; "Fanny's First Play" Tuesday and Wednesday; "Candida" Thursday matinee; "Pygmalion" Thursday; "The Doctor's Dilemma" Friday.

A Roof and Four Walls.—Next Wednesday Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry will give the 50th performance of "A Roof and Four Walls" at the Apollo Theatre.

VARIETY JOTTINGS.

A Clever Juvenile Pianist.—Among the chief attractions of the past week's programme at the Coliseum have been Adelaide Newman, a juvenile pianist, who played selections from Chopin, Weber, and Mozart with true artistic feeling and great technical skill. Miss Newman has won many prizes for her pianoforte playing, and should win much favour with audiences in the near future. Frederick Culpitt, a genuine humorous master of magic, soon had the house in waves of laughter with his clever tricks, waves of impromptu gags. He enjoyed a hearty reception, William Boland, the English tenor, did well with "Lohengrin's Farewell," but did much better with "On With the Motley" from "Pagliacci." He rendered the latter with great spirit and earned big applause. Edith Falkner, a new English impersonator thoroughly pleased the house and is well on her way to become a big star. The Two Bobs and Harry Tate in "Broadway" continued to amuse the audience. This week's novelties include a new sketch, "Loves and Dislikes," in which Rene Kelly will play the leading part.

More Fashions.—Still more fashions in the theatre, the Alhambra, where a most elegant display of up-to-date dresses and costumes was given by a bevy of magnificent and pretty women who are famous in the saloons of the masterminds of the firms who tend to society's tastes. Some of the designs are most aptly described by the latest phrase in feminine language as "delightful dreams." Vera Lavina and her troupe gave some graceful dancing in a ballet set to music by Berlioz and Weber, the Gotham Comedy Quartette gave some musical fun, whilst the Ten Loonies provoked a hurricane of laughter. The latest attractions include Lorna and Toots Pounds, Clarkson Rose, and Herschel Henderson.

An Artistic Programme.—Mr. Philip Moss's "Fashions of 1923" was greeted with much enthusiasm, more especially by the ladies at the Palladium on Monday. The beautiful and graceful mannequins were the success of the show, and they showed off the artistic creations they wore to perfection. I could name the most admired of these and the name of the firm who was responsible for these artistic designs, but that hardly comes within the province of my column. The dancing of Mr. and Mrs. David Leslie, who possess "fairy feet," the singing of Stella Davis, and the music of Norman Darewski also made attractive features of the show. Leslie Stuart provided another distinguished feature of the bill, his excellent march, "The Soldiers of the Queen," and the graceful song which Mr. Stuart composed for the late Gene Stratton having full justice done to them by that fine baritone, Harry Barratt. George Mozart and Nora Delany are the principal stars of this week's programme, which will also retain "Fashions 1923" and Leslie Stuart's compositions.

No Dividend.—Variety in some quarters does not, I am sorry to say, appear too flourishing. Despite the fine programme which the Moss's Empires have been putting in front of their patrons, they do not seem their way this year to recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares. This announcement is all the more eloquent of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, inasmuch as they paid 10 per cent. last year.

Let Laughter Prevail.—A programme may appear "fine" in print, but does it always include the main element which attracts? As the immortal bard puts it, "That is the question." With my experience of the halls I should suggest that the turns should be better placed. In some cases comedians follow each other too quickly, and with musical acts it is the same. What the present audience wants is fun and as much of it as possible.

7 A.M. GAMING RAID.—When the police raided a house in Clapham-road, S.W., at 7 o'clock in the morning some men who were playing faro admitted they had been there since 3 o'clock.

As the result 15 men were charged at Lambeth. For keeping the premises as a gaming house A. Dibbins, clerk, was fined £35 and £3 3s. costs, and Herbert Harvey was fined £35 and £2 3s. costs for assisting. The other men were bound over.

CONCERT NOTES.

The Bournemouth Musical Festival will be held from March 24 to April 23, under the auspices of the mayor and corporation. Sir Dan Godfrey is, of course, the director of the festival.

This afternoon's attractions at the Royal Albert Hall concert are the London Symphony Orchestra and M. Serge Koussevitzky, who will conduct.

"Songs Down the Ages" comprise the programme of the Goossens' chamber concert in the Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening next.

The first of Mme. Elena Gerhardt's song recitals takes place in the Queen's Hall, W., next Friday, at 8.30. The programme will be devoted to Schumann works, including "Frauen liebe und Lieben."

Madrigals, part-songs, and folk dances will be given at the concert of the Oriana Madrigal Society in the Aeolian Hall on March 6.

NOT A BEAST OF BURDEN.—Though dogs are used for drawing small vehicles in many parts of the Continent, the practice is an offence in England.

At Cullompton, Devon, an elderly man was fined 5s. for harnessing a dog to a four-wheeled invalid carriage. He claimed that he was only following the French custom.

MEAL OF SEVEN SHARKS.—A huge shark landed at Cardiff was found to contain seven other sharks!

Weighing over half a ton, it was about 14ft. long, and its victims measured up to 2ft.

The capture was made by a trawler 200 miles west of Lundy.

ROBBED OF SIGHT BY A SHOCK.

LOT OF CAREFUL MOTORIST WHO KILLED CHILD.

The shock of having run down and killed a child completely blinded a Leicester motorist.

This was revealed at the inquest at Leicester Infirmary on Sidney Street, aged 3.

The driver was Mr. Fred Grain, a retired publican. He is now under the care of a specialist and is still blind. It was stated that he was a careful driver.

A verdict of accidental death was returned, Mr. Grain being exonerated of blame.

SUBSIDISING THE RICH.

VACCINATION FEES PAID OUT OF RATES.

One family, with two servants, and ratepayers 45s. for vaccination, was a member at a meeting of the Guildford (Surrey) Guardians.

It was stated that for the quarter ending Dec. 31, £136 10s. 6d. was paid in the public vaccinators, compared with £101 13s. 6d. for the whole of the previous year.

By having vaccination performed at the houses, it was stated, a fee of 7s. 6d. for the first and 3s. 6d. for the second persons could be charged by the vaccinators if the people went to the surgery the fee was only 2s. 6d.

Father Cooksey: Have these poor ratepayers a right to be vaccinated?

Chairman: Yes.

Colonel St. Clair said probably many of the gentry who had no doctor for vaccination had no idea that they would be charged against the guardians, and not against themselves.

The board decided to refer the question of vaccination to the House and Finance Committee for consideration and report.

PLANNING SUICIDE.

MUCH MENTAL POWER NEEDED FOR GRIM DEED.

Suicide while of unsound mind was the verdict at a Loughborough inquest on John William Tilley (59), who was found hanging from his bed-rail.

Dr. McLeod agreed with the jury that in a suicide of this kind considerable mental power was necessary.

There must have been considerable continuity in the man's action, said the doctor. "Sometimes in these cases the minds for some time, and the way they plan methods is certainly very careful. It is not necessary for people to talk and say that they are going to commit suicide. As a matter of fact, many who talk are not so dangerous."

COMPOSER'S VENTURES.

£23,000 EXPENDITURE IN THREE YEARS.

The examination was concluded at the London Bankruptcy Court of Mr. Henry Darewski, music publisher and composer, who failed in February, 1922.

The statement of affairs shows liabilities £23,000, of which £22,045 is secured, and assets estimated to be £238.

Mr. Darewski attributed his losses to losses in connection with ventures in South-east-on-Sea, to excessive interest borrowed money, and to liabilities guaranteed given by him and for which he received no consideration.

He said it was not due to his expenditure, which in the last three years aggregated £23,000, including interest borrowed money, because much of the expenditure was for purposes of entertainment which was absolutely necessary to his business.

Since his failure he had been less constantly engaged as an entertainer and would supply the trustee with a number of his engagements and would have received from them.

Guarantee 17/6 for 23 DAYS MORE

Enormous Response to our Special 30-Day Offer.

SARTOR RAINCOATS

Simply SEVEN days ago we announced our offer to supply the best quality raincoat for 17/6 carriage paid for 30 days. The response has been so enormous that we have had to increase our production to meet the demand. Now we are offering you a further 10 days more for the same price. This is a real opportunity to get a new raincoat for 17/6 carriage paid. The only condition is that you must return the old raincoat to us. We will refund you the full amount of your purchase. Write today to SARTOR MANUFACTURING CO., (Dept. E.), 93, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER.

PEPS

Protect Throat & Chest Against SUDDEN WEATHER CHILLS

When a Peps tablet is placed in the mouth certain potent fumes are released and breathed right into the innermost corners of the throat and chest, loosening phlegm, clearing the bronchials, and affording ample protection to the lungs and chest against seasonable ailments. Peps are far superior to old-style cough mixtures and cheap sweets which do not have and do not claim to have any medicinal merit.

2/- size reduced to 1/3

The Rev. Father Degen, of Coalville, the well-known preacher and authority on social questions, has made a special investigation for "The People" of London's underworld. "In the Ghetto"—the fourth of the series of articles—gives Father Degen's impressions of Whitechapel where the Jewish population of the Metropolis concentrates, and for which he has both commendation and criticism.

Wentworth-st. and Middlesex (Petticoat-lane) constitute one of the sights of London on a Sunday morning, the market-day of the poorer Jews. Only are the shops open, but there is a long line of stalls down the

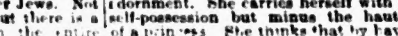
No matter how dirty and full of lust her home may be, Rebecca attains to the superlative in graceful—or shall I say, diaphanous?—up-to-the-minute personal adornment. She carries herself with the self-possession but minus the haughtiness of a business. She thinks that by hav-

was then unaware of the fact that [redacted] was a Catholic priest.

A doctor who was summoned said Cookson had had a very narrow escape from losing his sight.

[illegible]

Tablets



onal on Jan. 6. She had not been acquainted with him previous to that visit, and was then unaware of the fact that he was a Catholic priest.

A doctor who was summoned said Cookson had had a very narrow escape from losing his sight.

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Tablets

YOUTH'S LOVE-LETTERS IN FLAT OF DEATH.

DISCLOSURE AT THE INQUEST ON SEASIDE VICTIMS.

There was a surprising development at the inquest at Westcliff-on-Sea on the four victims of the flat tragedy.

Evidence was given by a young man who admitted he was in love with Mrs. Burgess, the murdered wife. Affectionate letters in his handwriting and signed "Eagle" were produced in court.

The jury, without commenting on the significance or otherwise of the letters, returned a verdict that William Henry Burgess (50), a marine insurance clerk, murdered his wife, Elsie Lilian Burgess (27) and their two children, Grace (8) and Dulcie (7), and committed suicide during a period of insanity.

THE scene of the tragedy was a flat in Silverdale-avenue, Westcliff. Burgess killed his wife by means of a chopper, strangled his children and took his own life by putting his head in a gas oven.

The most dramatic witness at the inquest was Stanley Duncan Willis, a chemist's assistant, of Westborough-rd., Westcliff, who said he was on friendly terms with Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, and visited them almost daily.

Mrs. Burgess sometimes accompanied him in his motor-cycle sidecar, but always with her husband's knowledge and consent. Sometimes Mr. Burgess would leave him alone with Mrs. Burgess.

The Coroner: Will you tell the jury and I what were your relations with Mrs. Burgess? I was very friendly with her.

Anything more than friendship? I became attached to her.

Did Mr. Burgess know of that? Yes. Did he object? Not at all.

Do you mean you were in love with her? I suppose you might say that.

In reply to the coroner Willis admitted that the letters signed "Eagle" were his. He did not post his letters to Mrs. Burgess because they lived in the same town, and not because they might have fallen into the husband's hands.

The Coroner: They were delivered when he was not there?—Yes.

These three letters found are in terms of very great affection?—Yes.

Do you know whether the husband ever saw them?—No, he never said anything about them to me.

"WHEN TWO HEARTS LONG..."

One of the letters, added the coroner, read—

My Dear Pop,—This will be a funny week-end. I have not missed seeing you

on Sunday for a long time, dear, have I? I do not like missing this one a little bit, dear, but I understand I know, dear, if we could have out with us should always be together. It seems rather dull this evening, because I am usually with you on Thursday evening.

If only you had that house and I had that room I would never experience any dull evenings.

When two hearts long so much for the same thing it should be granted, and if waiting will bring it to us I will wait a lifetime for you. Bye-bye, my darling and my love.—Yours, Eagle.

In reply to questions from the coroner, Willis said that upon his father's advice he discontinued his friendship with Mrs. Burgess about eight months ago.

Answering Mr. W. A. Wardley, who represented him, Willis said that there

was nothing in the friendship between himself and Mrs. Burgess apart from the affection of which neither need be ashamed.

Sergeant Cole described how he found the bodies.

On the kitchen table was a note addressed to the dead man's brother. It read—

Dear Joe,—I have killed Poppy, and now must do for myself. I don't know what to do with the children. I am absolutely mad. I must do something. Hurry up, and come down.—Will.

Sergeant Cole said that in the man's handbag he found three letters in pencil signed "Eagle." He also found a will dated Dec. 24, 1922, in which Burgess left everything to his brother. Attached to this will was a letter to his brother. It was dated Dec. 30, and in it he said—

By the time you get this letter I hope not to be in the land of the living.

The letter concluded—

They won't part us on earth, even though we try.

In a letter to her mother-in-law, also in the hand-bag, Mrs. Burgess



Mrs. Elsie Burgess.

said she was compelled to state that her husband was fearfully in debt, but not because of her. The landlord had threatened to turn them out, but they had been saved by her mother paying the rent.

Evidence was given by neighbours that the Burgesses were happy, in that they never quarrelled, but there was always a shortage of money. Mrs. Burgess frequently had to use the children's savings for housekeeping purposes.

Addressing the jury, the coroner said undoubtedly Burgess was financially involved.

The jury would have to consider whether the friendship between Mrs. Burgess and Willis had any effect at all on the husband.

The Foreman: Would it be right to



Grace and "Micky."

assume that Burgess found those letters just before he decided to make away with himself in December last, and that he continued to nurse this grievance until his financial troubles became worse last week?

The Coroner: He undoubtedly put some value on them, because they were found in his bag with his will and other papers.

Without comment the jury returned a verdict that Burgess murdered his wife and two children and committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity.

BURIED IN ONE GRAVE.

There were only about 50 spectators at the funeral at Sutton Cemetery, South-end, of Mr. and Mrs. Burgess and their two children.

Mr. Burgess's coffin was carried from the mortuary in a hearse by itself. The coffins of the other three followed together. Mrs. Burgess was placed between the children's. The family were buried in the same grave.

Pathetic inscriptions were attached to the wreaths, particularly those for the children. One read: "In loving memory of Grace and Micky from a little boy who loved them.—Bubbles." There was another from a school chum. The inscription attached to the wreath from the grandmother read: "To my pure, sweet, loving daughter and to those precious angel lambs, Grace and Micky."

BABY AS WITNESS.

FATHER IDENTIFIED BY COMPARISON.

There was a dramatic incident in a case at Bromley (Kent) Police Court, when a young woman applied for an affiliation order.

Seeking to show that the young man concerned in the case was the father, the woman's solicitor asked that the young-ster should be carried near to where defendant was standing in the witness-box.

The solicitor then called attention to the child's eyes and the shape of its head, and argued that they were similar to the defendant's features.

An order was made for the man to pay towards the child's upkeep.

WHEN WRIGHT IS RIGHT.

A defendant named Wright was summoned at Barnet in the name of Al-wright. A sergeant said he wrote Wright, but the assistant magistrate's clerk mis-took it for Alwright.

The Clerk: His name is Wright. Sergeant: That's right. The Bench amended the summons.

BABY "CROWDED OUT."

A woman told the Willenden magistrate that all the accommodation she could get was one small back room, which just held a single bed.

She and her husband contrived to sleep in it, but the baby had to sleep in its "pram" in the passage. In consequence the landlord had given her notice to quit.

PISTOLS BY POST DRAMA.

ALLEGED CONFESSION BY MAN IN CUSTODY.

A wounded ex-Serviceman, named John Stantiali (32), was remanded for a week at Clerkenwell in connection with the cases of loaded firearms by post.

He was charged with the attempted murder of Miss Edith Childs, of Rom-ford-rd., Stratford, E., Mr. Thomas William Childs, her father, of Henderson-rd., Forest Gate, E., and Mrs. Martha Hobbs, of Clerkenwell, E.C.

Stantiali was arrested at a house in Forburg-rd., Clapton Common, where (Div-det-insp. Pride told the court) he was found in a locked room. He un-locked and opened the door when told that he was wanted.

"I said to him," the police officer continued: "Ar, you Mr. Green?" He replied: "Yes. I entered the room, which was occupied as a bed-sitting-room, and said: 'I wish you to accompany me to Hackney Police Station to be interviewed respecting some pistols which have been sent by post. Stantiali,' said witness, replied: 'You will find everything you want over there. I will put no obstacle in your way. I admit everything.'"

IMPOSTOR'S THANKS.

SENTENCE OF HARD LABOUR.

"Thanks, awfully," was the rejoinder of Thomas Robert Spriggs, a smart-looking, well-spoken young man, when sentenced by the Sheffield magistrates to 14 days' hard labour after pleading guilty to obtaining 30s. by false pretences from the Handsworth and District Branch of the British Legion.

Major Levick, the chairman of the branch, stated that Spriggs called at his house and asked for money to get to Ipswich, where his mother lived. Spriggs' story was that he came from America to fight in the war, and eventually got a commission in the R.A.F.

He stated that he had just come out of prison after serving three months in the second division for flying to the danger of the public at Southport.

He further stated that his father was killed during the war, a brother had both legs blown off, and his mother was in receipt of a small allowance.

Spriggs was advanced 30s. out of the branch funds, and signed a receipt as "Captain Valentine."

Spriggs told the Bench that he had been staying near Sheffield with some very respectable people. He did not like the idea of staying there without having any money. He thought he could pay the money back before he was found out.

He admitted signing the receipt in the name of "Captain Valentine."

Det-insp. Elliott said there were three or four other similar cases in Sheffield against the man, but the people refused to come forward and prosecute.

The Chairman (Mr. Harry Fisher), after looking at Spriggs' record, remarked: "I notice you have passed un-der the name of Kid Lewis. That name seems familiar." (Laughter.)

Insps. Elliott: It is the name of a fight-ing man.

Spriggs: That was the name I went under.

RICH RECLUSE'S DEATH.

CONSTANT INHALATION OF GAS FROM BROKEN BRACKET.

"I think she had been inhaling gas for some time and had probably fallen when overcome by the constant inhalation, and died from heart failure," said Dr. H. J. Pulling, in giving evidence at the inquest at Brighton on Miss Mary Planner (88), who was found dead in her home.

Miss Planner, who was of independent means, lived alone. So far as is known she had no relatives.

It was stated that Miss Planner had not been seen for several days, and when the police forced an entrance into the house they found her dead on the kitchen floor.

There was a smell of gas all over the house, but none of the jets was turned on. A gas inspector said there was a crack in a gas pendant in the kitchen, from which there would be a sufficient escape to cause death if the windows and doors of the house were closed up.

A verdict of death from misadventure by heart failure, caused by inhaling gas, was returned.

TRANCE OR DEATH?

CORONER AND THE DANGER OF BURIAL ALIVE.

Dr. Gallop, house physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, admitted at a City inquest that it was possible for a person to be buried alive.

The man on whom the inquest was held died from apoplexy two hours after admission to hospital. Dr. Gallop said he could not have certified the death with-out referring it to the coroner.

The coroner said in private practice doctors did not always see the body for certifying, and went on hearsay evidence.

"May not a person be in a trance or a faint?" he asked.

Dr. Gallop agreed that it was possible, and the coroner said although legislation was recommended in 1903 nothing had been done.

NINE IN ONE ROOM.

Applying for possession of a room occupied by a lodger in the house of which she was the tenant, an alien woman stated at Thames Police Court that she and her husband and seven children slept in one room.

"Such overcrowding is dreadful and cannot be allowed to go on," said the magistrate, who adjourned the case in order that the tenant might find another room for the lodger.

BABY "CROWDED OUT."

A woman told the Willenden magistrate that all the accommodation she could get was one small back room, which just held a single bed.

She and her husband contrived to sleep in it, but the baby had to sleep in its "pram" in the passage. In consequence the landlord had given her notice to quit.

"JEWELLER GEORGE" NO LONGER ELUSIVE.

AN EDUCATED CROOK.

CLEVER GANG CAPTURED.

At last the London police have captured the elusive "Jeweller George," and a greengrocer, who was stated in court to be one of the most expert house-breakers known to the police and a trainer of young thieves.

"Jeweller George," whose real name is George Spiers, an educated man of 53, has been playing the part of a thieves' "go-between." The frequency with which he moved from one district to another had enabled him to evade capture for a considerable time.

At one time he was a jeweller's assistant, and was well equipped for the criminal role he chose to play.

One of his confederates, Harry Howard (36), a greengrocer, was actually known to have been an organiser of "jobs." He would talk the "art" to young fellows he met in lodgings, and explain how easy it was to break into houses.

THEIR METHODS.

The gang to which the couple belonged were extremely crafty. They worked together, but were seen as little as possible in each others' company. Their method was to walk about separately, each keeping in touch with the others.

When it was dusk three would walk singly in one direction, and two in the other direction, and on the way they would find a house left temporarily unoccupied by a simple process of knocking at the door.

If the door was answered the caller offered matches for sale or made some other excuse. When there was no response the man would walk away and signal to his companions, who would then proceed to ransack the house.

When the police at last trapped "Jeweller George" and his confederates in crime their work was made easy by the fact that each man was found at his usual haunt with stolen property on him.

Sentences at the Old Bailey were:—Al-fred Lane (28), Charles Berry (22), and Benjamin Roberts (22), each three years' penal servitude; Sidney Hughes (23), 18 months' hard labour; Harry Howard (36), nine months' hard labour; and "Jeweller George," dealer, 18 months' in the second division.

"DESPICABLE" LODGER.

BETRAYED WIDOW AND DAUGHTER.

Three months' hard labour was passed at Rochdale on William Anthony Henry Bennett (34), of Rushin-rd., Crewe, for attempting to obtain a passport to the United States by false representations.

A detective described Bennett as one of the most despicable men he had ever known. In addition to betraying the widow with whom he lodged, Bennett had also betrayed her daughter and lured her away from home.

In addition to being father of the woman's child, he was the father of her daughter's two children, the latter being at the present time only 19.

SIXPENCE PER DAY!

A woman at Willenden said her husband declared that he had "read up the law," and ascertained that so long as he made her a "bread allowance," that was all he was legally bound to do.

In consequence, she said, he handed her 6d. every day for bread.

The case was referred to the mis-sionary.

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Mrs. Perry, 7, Arlington Gardens, The Drive, Fford, says: "I used Germolene for a face rash that had been troubling me for a year, and it has taken it all away and left my complexion perfectly smooth and clear. The rash was very persistent and troublesome, and, of course, very disfiguring, but I tried Germolene and almost at once there was relief. In a fortnight the rash was quite gone. Now I always use Germolene as a toilet cream. It is wonderful."

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT FOUR LEADING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Germolene
The Aseptic Skin Dressing

MYSTERY OF "GHOST" THAT HAS A VOICE.

FURNITURE MOVED AND CROCKERY SMASHED IN THE NIGHT.

At this time of the year the Fen Village of Goresfield, near Wisbech, is usually a very dull place, but at the present moment a diversion has arrived in the shape of a ghost.

It is no ordinary ghost either. Of considerable strength apparently, it easily moves the furniture about in the house of Mr. Joseph Scrimshaw, and it also has a voice, for the wife of a local spiritualist declares she distinctly heard it say "Boo!"

"While I was sitting in the dining-room late at night," explained Mr. Scrimshaw, "I heard a noise of falling furniture in my mother's bedroom. As I was going upstairs to see what it was, there were several more noises of the same kind in quick succession.

My mother told me that, as she was standing undressing by the dressing-table, one of the chairs in the room fell over with a crash.

As she picked it up another fell, and as fast as she picked up the chairs, one after the other, they fell down again.

A lighted candle in a candle-stick was also pushed off the mantel-shelf by some invisible agency.

"I am no believer in ghosts, but I am ready to do anything to get to the bottom of this."

Mr. George T. Ward, of the Decoy Farm, a leading shire horse breeder, and Mr. John Fennel, a retired fruit farmer, have seen queer happenings at the farmhouse.

"I cannot explain it," said Mr. Ward. "I was sitting up one night with Mr. Scrimshaw. We were on the watch, and had the dining-room door open, when we heard a crash of crockery coming from one of the pantries. We rushed out, and I was just in time to see the pieces of a large dish settling down on the floor. The only persons downstairs were Scrimshaw and myself.

"Old Mrs. Scrimshaw and her granddaughter Olive were asleep in the same bedroom upstairs. We four were the only people in the house."

Mr. Fennel said, "I have lived 40 years in this district, and have never known anything like this before. They talk about ghosts, but there may be such a thing as witchcraft."

"There are certain people in these parts," replied Mr. Fennel, "who have influence over evil spirits in the unknown, and they say they are able to direct them to carry out their bad wishes or work off grudges on people they hate."

Mr. Langley, a local spiritualist, who says he has seen the ghost of Mr. Scrimshaw's father in the form of the apparition passed him by the kitchen door when he called to investigate the mysterious furniture removals.

"It was a little old man with white hair, and he was carrying a little brown bag in his hand," said Mr. Langley. "I recognised him immediately as Mr. Scrimshaw's father."

Mr. Langley has also seen the ghost, and said that on one occasion it came up to her kitchen table and said "Boo!" in her face.

They both remember that Mr. Scrimshaw's father used frequently to carry a little brown jug when alive.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE. Two letters have reached Mr. Scrimshaw. One signed "Arthur Conan Doyle" on the notepaper of the Victoria and Albert Hotel, Torquay, says:—

"As I have made a study of such cases, I will advise you what to do. You should send your daughter away for a rest and change. Then open all

your windows, ventilate well, and you will find the phenomena after a day or so cease altogether.

It is not that your daughter plays any conscious part in this, but it is that at certain times some persons throw out an atmosphere or vapour which can be used in a material way by intelligent forces outside ourselves. These forces break and move material objects. They can best be described as mischievous material children of the psychic world.

The "medium" who throws out this atmosphere is nearly always a child from 10 to 15 and generally a girl.

"MERELY MISCHIEF."

MR. NEVILL MASKELYNE'S VIEW OF THE MYSTERY.

Mr. Nevill Maskelyne, of the Maskelyne Hall of Mysteries, told a representative of "The People" he had little doubt that the remarkable series of manifestations at Goresfield were due merely to a mischievous human agent.

He had a shrewd idea who that agent was.

"Motive other than notoriety was, for instance, entirely lacking in the recent case of a mysterious oil find in the Midlands, where the supposed 'miracle' was traced to a servant girl who had deluged the walls of a house with oil supposed to come from an undiscovered well."

"Otherwise, natural causes will generally account for these phenomena. Not so very long ago I myself, by invitation, lived for a time in a London house supposed to be haunted."

"There were certainly disturbing sounds by night. There were pattering sounds along the corridors. Utensils would fall off the kitchen walls, and at times one would hear a groan."

"Before I had been in the house more than an hour or two I discovered the cause. The whole house was slowly subsiding on a 'gravelly' soil! During the day, by reason of traffic, one could not normally hear the sounds, but by listening carefully to the walls one could get the same distinct noises—one could hear timbers 'groaning' as they subsided."

"I left the house—not because of the 'spooks'—but because I thought it was none too safe!"

"GHOSTS" EATEN.

Captain Clive Maskelyne, son of Mr. Nevill Maskelyne, said that in his opinion someone was playing the fool at Goresfield.

"I would undertake," he said, "to produce most of the remarkable manifestations on a slightly darkened stage. It is wonderful what you can do with a few bits of stout thread when the lights are low."

"Of course some of these phenomena are not due to human agency. I remember a good tale of my grandfather's of a haunted house mystery in a remote country district which he was asked to investigate."

"Terrifying sounds were heard in the house. Chairs danced and crockery fell from the kitchen walls, and 'ghosts' were heard chasing one another round the corridors of the ground floor. No one would live in the house for love or money."

"After my grandfather had been there a little while he sent for a few men with spades, who unearthed a large rabbit warren under the old mansion! I believe many of the 'ghosts' were subsequently eaten."

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES GILL.

BIG TRIALS RECALLED. WON FAME BY A LAUGH.

Sir Charles Frederick Gill, K.C., died at Birchington, Kent.

Born in Dublin in 1851, Sir Charles was called to the Bar in 1874. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1899. In the following year he was appointed Recorder of Winchester, a post which he held until 1921.

In the course of his distinguished career he held many official and semi-official appointments, being at one time and another counsel to the Post Office, to the Treasury, to the London Banking Association, and from 1903 until last year, to the Jockey Club.

He was one of a well-known little band of fighting lawyers—it included also Sir Edward Marshall-Hall—who made their earliest reputations on the southern circuit.

He leapt to fame when, as a junior, he dared openly to laugh at Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Russell, then at the height of his fame, who was labouring at the moment with a more than usually ponderous address to the Bench.

At one time there was scarcely a cause celebre in which he did not appear.

One of the last prominent trials in which Sir Charles was briefed was the Irene Munro murder at Eastbourne.

Sir Charles was an especial favourite with King Edward, and often made one of the little party of intimates who surrounded the King on his annual visits to Marienbad.

PRINCE GEORGE'S OPERATION.

REMOVAL OF DEFORMITY OF THE TOES.

Prince George, who was operated upon for appendicitis in December, is now recovering from another operation.

He has had the little toe of each foot removed. Prince George is very fond of



dancing, and the slight deformity of his toes had caused him some discomfort.

The operation was performed at Buckingham Palace.

"It is not uncommon for the small toe to be contracted by a short tendon," said a surgeon, "and the best plan is to remove the toe altogether."

"We do not use the little toe very much. It is not essential to us, and, indeed, an advanced school of scientists argue that as it is becoming atrophied it will gradually disappear from the foot."

ELECTROCUTED AT HOME.

REMARKABLE FATALITY IN A KITCHEN.

Edilio Bellidori (33), an Italian, of Caledonian-rd., N., went into the kitchen to free the pipe connecting the sink and the main.

He was carrying a piece of electric wire. After lifting the lamp of the electric light fixed over the sink, he suddenly cried out "Help" and dropped to the floor. At the same time all the lights went out.

A woman servant seized him, but received an electric shock so severe that she was unable to help him. The man died before a doctor arrived.

At the inquest the police surgeon said death was due to shock and asphyxia from the passage of an electric current.

Mr. A. P. McAlister, deputy electrical engineer for Islington, said he had examined the installation and found it in fair condition. He thought that the wooden portion of the adapter had been inserted into the lamp holder, and the man received the current. The voltage would be about 200.

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned.

SEVEN HOURS' DANCE.

GLASGOW COUPLE BEAT THE WORLD'S RECORD.

The world's dancing record, previously established at Ashington by Mr. R. V. Hyndmarsh and Miss B. Dunn, who danced for seven hours and one minute, has been broken by two instructors at the Palais de Danse, Glasgow.

Mr. J. Stirling and Miss Nan Scott, who beat the record by half an hour.

They took the floor at 2.30 in the afternoon. The usual afternoon and evening sessions were carried through, but Mr. Stirling was distinguished by wearing a white armband, and the other dancers gave them ample floor space.

At intervals refreshments were supplied to the dancers, who took them without stopping. They stopped at 10.1 p.m., having danced for 7 hours and 31 minutes.

The man appeared to be quite fresh and fit, although the woman seemed to be very tired.

MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

The miners' strike at South Shields has been ended by the intervention of the County Association and there will be a general resumption of work on Monday.

The dispute, which related to the interpretation of the Minimum Wage Act, is to be referred to a joint committee of coal owners and men's representatives.

NO SUBSIDISING OF WAGES.

BAD PRINCIPLE. CABINET COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

The use of the Unemployment Insurance Fund to subsidise wages, whether on relief work carried out by local authorities or of employers in private industry, would be objectionable in principle, as gravely endangering the contributory basis of the fund, and impossible in practice without serious inequalities and risk of abuse.

This is the decision contained in the report of the Cabinet Committee which inquired into proposals for the use of unemployment benefit in aid of wages to men on relief work.

The report adds that whatever system may be adopted for additional relief against the effects of unemployment, or for the stimulation of trade, the use of the Unemployment Insurance Fund for the purpose must be ruled out of consideration.

The two main proposals submitted to the Committee were that:

Unemployment benefit should be applied in part payment of wages on relief work provided through local authorities.

Such payments should be made to private employers.

In giving their reasons for their decision the Committee state that the Unemployment Insurance Fund is contributory, and although the State directly contributes a share, three-fourths of its revenue is derived from employers and employees. The fund has borrowed from the Treasury over £16,000,000. The debt is chargeable to the fund, and in order to pay it back it will be necessary, even after trade revives, to maintain the contributions from employers and workpeople at their present high rates for a considerable period.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY.

In regard to the proposal concerning private industry, one of the schemes considered was that unemployed workpeople should voluntarily surrender their benefits to an employer in return for employment at trade wages for a fixed period. It was intended that the benefits thus paid should enable employers to reduce their prices.

There appear to be two fatal defects in the proposal, says the report. In the first place it would be very inequitable as between firm and firm, and in the second place it is by no means clear that the specific purpose of the scheme, the reduction in prices, leading to increased trade, would be achieved.

To allow profits to be made in private industry by certain employers with the help of a fund to which all employers and workpeople contribute would not be acceptable to the industry of the country generally.

The experience of the Poor Law before 1832 suggests that a subsidy of the character proposed would inevitably depress the general level of wages. The acceptance of the principle of a subsidy of wages in this manner would by degrees transfer the responsibility for maintaining even a subsistence level of wages from employers to the fund from which the subsidy was derived—the ratio between "wages" and "subsidy" would gradually be reversed.

A MOTHER'S ARREST.

COURT SEQUEL TO EAST HAM "GASSING" CASES.

Mrs. Alice Louise Denny (44), of Flinders-rd., East Ham, who was found at her home gassed, was arrested on her discharge from the East Ham Cottage Hospital. Later she was remanded at the local court on charges of attempting to murder her six-year-old daughter Doris, and attempting to commit suicide.

After a 22-year-old daughter, Kate, on reaching home from school, found her mother lying on the landing. In the front room, where there was a strong smell of gas, was Doris, who recovered after receiving medical attention.

Det-insp. Dixon said that when informed of the charges against her, accused replied: "Not attempting to murder. I would not harm my children. I had had trouble. My husband has not sent me enough money. I don't remember much about it. I smelt gas, and told Katie to turn it off." When charged at the police station she said: "I think too much of my children for that."

The inspector said that the husband had been found, and was looking after the children.

MYSTERY SAILOR.

NEIGHBOUR'S STORY AT INQUEST ON MURDERED WOMAN.

A verdict of wilful murder against a person of persons unknown was returned at the resumed inquest on Mary Pelham, the flower-seller who was murdered at Blossom-alley, Portsea.

A neighbour spoke to seeing the woman go home the night before the tragedy with a sailor, who appeared to be a North-countryman.

A young woman, Lillian Watts, said she recognised the mouth-organ found in Pelham's house after the crime as one given by a girl friend to a fair-haired sailor three days before the crime. Two days before the murder this man was in company with Mary Pelham, and witness heard him threaten "to do her in."

250,000 "CO-OP." BLAZE.

BOARD SITTING AT TIME OF OUTBREAK.

Damaged estimated at £50,000 was done by fire at the Duffield Co-operative Society's premises in Randolph-st. and Queen Anne-st. The buildings involved comprised the gentlemen's tailoring department, boot and shoe, millinery, and drapery departments. The shops and several of the workrooms with their contents were gutted by the flames.

At the time of the outbreak the members of the board were seated in the co-operative building on the other side of the street, and the glare on the windows was the first indication they had of anything being wrong.

PATCHWORK WEATHER ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

BLIZZARDS, THUNDER AND SUNSHINE: VILLAGES ISOLATED.

Extraordinary weather has been experienced during the last few days. All the seasons seem to have combined to make things unpleasant. Blizzards have swept the north. In the south there has been a curious mixture of rain and sunshine, with some thunder, and the temperature has varied with amazing suddenness.

Official records for the month show that the rainfall to date is in excess of the total recorded for any February since 1916.

Exceptionally heavy falls of snow were experienced in the North.

In the Peak district of Derbyshire roads were blocked and many villages and hamlets were cut off.

Some Yorkshire farmhouses were swallowed up, and the occupants had to dig themselves out.

The snowfall in East Cleveland and South Durham lasted for more than six hours.

In many districts of Lancashire farmers were unable to deliver milk.

Remote villages have been without mails for several days.

A gale caused drifts 10ft. deep on the High Peak Railway, and a light engine ran up and down the track to keep it as clear as possible. Quarries were idle.

Tobogganing and other winter sports were enjoyed at Buxton.

A blizzard raged throughout the Leicestershire coalfields and held up road traffic. The county championship Rugby match between the East Midlands and Leicestershire, due to be played at Leicester, was abandoned. Snow fell heavily for four hours in Lincolnshire, stopping hunting and outdoor work.

TOBOGGANNING.

Sleighbing and tobogganing were in full swing throughout the Lake District. A motor-coach carrying mails from Grasmere to Skipton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was blocked up by snow and the mail bags were carried through the drift to a motor-car.

In North Yorkshire the snowstorm was the worst for many years. Snow fell a foot deep and sheep were buried in heavy drifts. Hunting and other sports were abandoned. Exposed districts were isolated. Snow ploughs were used on main roads. Nine inches of snow fell at Selby and stopped public clocks. Telephone wires were down.

London has had an extraordinary variety of weather.

Hailstones as big as pebbles fell in Mitcham, and there was also hail at Croydon.

Slight snow fell at Hampstead.

The special Surgical Hospital in Duncannon, Shepherd's Bush, was struck by lightning. A chimney crashed through the roof into a corridor, and in

several landings have occurred on the coast near Lynton, the North Devon resort. A Wincanton cliff nearly half an acre of land has fallen into the sea, and in other places along the coast landslides have taken place.

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is also the ideal food for mothers. Used during the preparation period it creates a reserve of health and vitality more than equal to any normal demands. Later, COW & GATE MILK FOOD is an invaluable aid in repairing the strain of nursing and maintaining both the flow and the quality of the milk.

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HOW THE KING LED HIS OFFICERS.

GANG OF ROUGHS DRIVEN FROM AN INN.

Many good seafaring stories from all parts of the globe are told by Captain E. Hunter, R.N., in his book "Ups and Downs of a Sailor" (Selwyn and Son).

At the age of 80 he offered himself for service in any capacity at the outbreak of war. Even at that age he could read afloat glass, and "pick up" a buoy 10 miles off, walk 10 miles, and speak fluently French, German, Spanish, Italian and Slav.

Captain Hunter tells the following story of King George's luck:—

When in command of a despatch boat in North American station, he called in at a port and his officers asked for leave to go ashore for a walk.

Afterwards he also went on shore for a walk, and on passing a small inn on the beach, he heard a great noise in the inn, so he called in and asked the landlord what was the matter. "Oh," answered the landlord, "there are a lot of roughs trying to beat the officers out." So the King took off his coat and left his officers and turned the roughs out.

The following is a story of the Prince of Wales:—

One time, at the Front, in the war, he was standing with the General and staff, and a despatch-rider came in with important despatches, who said "Oh, I ran over a dog on the way, but I couldn't stop, as the despatches were important."

The Prince said, "Where was it?" "About a mile and a half away," he immediately got on his bicycle and rode off, and the dog, bandaged him up with his bandkerchief, and brought him in.

It showed his kind heart and pluck, says Captain Hunter, and "created a great sensation among the troops."

CRINOLINE "BRIDE."

Mrs. Mayhew (52), who, with her husband, Mr. George Mayhew, has celebrated her diamond wedding at Shortlands, Kent, honoured the occasion by wearing the crinoline dress, poke bonnet and shawl in which she was married 60 years ago.

SUICIDES OF THE DAWN.

SUNNY BEDROOM AS CURE FOR DEPRESSION.

"Suicides are much more frequent in the morning than later in the day," said Dr. Edwin Smith, the coroner, at an inquest at Hackney. He added that this was no doubt due to early morning depression, which caused people to feel their troubles much more acutely.

According to a prominent physician, the "early morning feeling" is on the increase.

"Late suppers, which are superfluous after any kind of dinner, closed windows, uncomfortable beds, the omission of the cold tub—these are all contributory causes to early morning depression," he said.

"People who live busy, healthy lives in the country seldom feel unable to meet each other at breakfast. But I know many families whose members feel incapable of meeting at breakfast, and whose first meal of the day consists of a pot of tea and a cigarette in bed."

"Another cause of early morning depression is the unattractiveness of so many English bedrooms. The best rooms of the house should always be made into bedrooms, and they should not be overcrowded with furniture. Waking up in a sunny room, with bright walls and curtains, is in itself a tonic."

DEPRESSIONS IN CHILDHOOD. A doctor who has had wide experience of nervous disorders expressed the opinion that while normal people felt depressed in the early morning those inclined to be neurasthenic usually felt at their worst at night.

"I knew one man who always broke down every evening at seven o'clock," he said. "He was fairly cheerful during the day, but as night came he became depressed, and his depression reached its depth at seven o'clock."

This uneasiness as night approaches, he explained, was probably due to impressions made on the mind during childhood. A severe fright in the dark in early life might result years later in a dislike of night-time.

WOMAN'S LOANS TO A BARRISTER.

£1,360 JUDGMENT.

DOCUMENTS IMPOUNDED.

Strong comments were made by the Official Referee in giving judgment in the action brought by Mrs. Mary Crawford, of Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster, against Mr. Egbert Atherley-Jones, barrister, of Stafford Lodge, Bray Wick, Maidenhead.

The Official Referee, Sir Francis Newbolt, gave judgment for Mrs. Crawford for £1,360, with costs, and impounded the documents in the case.

Mrs. Crawford sought to recover £680 money lent, in addition to £680 on a bill of exchange. When the case was last before the Official Referee, Mr. W. G. H. Cook, for Mr. Atherley-Jones, stated that his client was too ill to attend and consented to judgment.

Mr. Atherley-Jones, said counsel, had sworn an affidavit that all sums borrowed had been repaid, and that the bill, the proceeds of which had been shared, had been given and accepted for their joint accommodation.

Sir Francis said it would not be unnatural for Mr. Atherley-Jones, who had no defence to an action, to stay away, especially in the circumstances of the case.

Sir Francis had no reason to suppose that he would have attended if he had been in the best of health. Mr. Atherley-Jones had filed an affidavit which showed a complete defence to the action.

"GENEROUS GENERATOR."

It was notorious, however, that leave to defend under Order 14 was obtained by affidavits which were false or very misleading.

Mr. Cook had told him, continued the Official Referee, that he was instructed to say that Mr. Atherley-Jones's affidavit was accurate. An order had been made to adjourn the hearing in order that Mr. Atherley-Jones might attend and justify the affidavit.

Mr. Cook, however, intimated that he was instructed to leave the matter in the hands of the court.

Mr. Atherley-Jones was a barrister of mature years and was called at the Inner Temple in May, 1911. He was a parliamentary candidate at the last election.

That a man in such a position should have tried to delay and defeat his most generous benefactor by that affidavit was very surprising.

Sir Francis added that it was his duty to impound the documents and send them with the affidavits to the Director of Public Prosecutions, who would take such steps as he might be advised.

'FETISH OF DEMOCRACY'

DEAN'S REFUSAL TO WORSHIP IT.

Speaking at the National Liberal Club on Political Superstitions, Dean Inge, after having referred to the divine right of kings, said that that superstition was a more grotesque form than, instead of the God State, we substituted the notion that the voice of the people was the voice of God, and that the ballot-box was a kind of magical or secret urn and thumkin for ascertaining the divine purpose.

He did not know who it was that persuaded Mr. Walter Pater that the great war was undertaken with the object of Americanizing the institutions of Europe and of expelling our effete monarchies and democracies, but whoever did that really saved the British Empire.

(Laughter.)

The Dean referred to the "ineffable twaddle which Americans talked on the subject of democracy," and asked which of the nations most militarist, which was threatening most of the future peace of the world, and which the least interested in the League of Nations.

"I am afraid it is the French Republic," he declared.

The Dean added that although he was quite willing to admit that there is no alternative to democracy, he entirely refused to bow down and worship that fetish.

WOMAN SAILOR'S TRIP.

SERVED AS A "HAND" ON CUTTER'S 12,000-MILE VOYAGE.

In "The Log of a Woman Wanderer" (William Heinemann, Ltd.) is told the story of how a woman served as a "hand" aboard a 21-ton cutter, The Ogre, on a 12,000-mile trip from Birmingham, Deacons, to the South Sea Islands.

The author, Mabel M. Stock, her brother, and his friend, a wound-up ex-officer, formed the crew.

In the Galapagos Islands the writer met an old English sailor who had lived there since he was wrecked 50 years ago. During that time he had forgotten much of his mother tongue.

"Old England," as he was dubbed, wept when the Ogre left, saying it was the last time he would have the chance of speaking to his own countrymen.

When offered a free passage, however, he said he would die where he had lived most of his life.

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SHOULD UNBORN BE TAXED?

NOVEL POINT TO BE ARGUED IN LAW COURTS.

The question whether children unborn can be "living children" for purposes of income tax deductions will shortly be argued in the King's Bench Division on a case stated by an inspector of taxes.

A London man claimed deductions from his income tax for three children, states the "Financial News." The inspector of taxes would allow deduction for only one child on the ground that the other two, who were twins, were not living on April 6, 1921, the start of the year of assessment.

It was contended on behalf of the father that there were legal decisions that the words "children living" at a particular date included children unborn but who were subsequently born alive. The Commissioner of Income Tax upheld this view and the inspector is now appealing.

The section of the Finance Act on which the question hinges reads: "If the claimant proves that he has living children at the commencement of the year of assessment any child who is either under the age of 16 years or who, if over the age of 16 years at the commencement of that year, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, or school, or other educational establishment, he shall, subject to the provisions of the section, be entitled in respect of one child to a deduction of £20, and in respect of each subsequent child to a deduction of £25."

Defendant, commented Mr. Williams, seemed to be a man of considerable means, for he sent £41 to Miss Miller to enable her to return to this country from America.

Mrs. Williams gave evidence to the effect that her husband used bad language and was violent. On one occasion, she said, he threw a knife at her, but she pulled a door after her as she rushed from the room and the knife stuck in the door.

"Several times," added witness, "he has threatened to rip me up."

Cross-examined by her husband, Mrs. Williams denied that she had ever struck him with a bottle of boiling water.

A café proprietor at Alrewas said Williams and the woman Miller had stayed with him on nine occasions.

"THE SILENT SLOW."

Addressing the magistrates Mr. Williams denied that he had ever deserted his wife, and said that when he went away at the beginning of the present month he left her £10 and she offered to do his work while he was away.

When he came back to the house at Hyde-rd. he found his wife had stored his furniture, and he could not get it back without an order from the court. She had left him a letter, in which she wrote:

"I can hardly realize what I have seen this morning. This is the biggest blow I have ever had in my life. No one knows about this morning only me. I have got to start in a position in another town in three weeks time, and am going away to-day, so that I can fix up with someone to look after Jessie."

I have got £5 left out of the money you left with me, so I am taking it with me. It will last for a little time. Well, good-bye. I hope you will be happy. Your broken-hearted Doris. That, submitted defendant, showed that he had not deserted his wife.

"This is not a court of morals," declared Williams, "and I am sorry that my wife should have found me in such a position as she has done. But I have only done what 99 out of every 100 men are doing."

Chairman (Mr. Arnold Butler): You must not say that.

Defendant asserted that the proceedings had been taken against him in a vindictive spirit. "This woman is simply and truly out to ruin me. They are out to crush me," he said.

"I have never knocked her about, only in self-defence. She looks docile enough, but she is a perfect fury. Why should she want to leave me? I want my home and my wife and my child."

The Bench granted the order, and ordered defendant to pay £2 a week.

Defendant: What £2 a week out of £3? This is English justice. Do you want to drive me down the wrong road in life? If Bolsheviki Russia can give us this sort of stuff, God help us!

"Disgraceful! Disgraceful! I shall appeal against this. I can bring sufficient evidence to prove that I only earn £1 a week."

Defendant was also ordered to pay £2 2s. special costs.

ALCOHOL AS "POISON."

PROVISIONS OF MR. KERRIDGE'S PROHIBITION BILL.

That alcohol when required for medicinal purposes shall be supplied only in bottles labelled "poison," is one of the provisions of Mr. Kerridge's Prohibition Bill.

Other clauses provide that from April 5 after the passing of the Act it shall not be lawful to grant or renew any licence for the manufacture or sale of alcoholic or other excisable liquors for beverage purposes, or to manufacture, import or sell alcoholic liquors except when intended solely for scientific or industrial purposes.

The penalties for certain offences under the Bill shall be a fine of not less than £25 or more than £100 or to six months imprisonment for the first offence, imprisonment with hard labour for not less than three months or more than 12 for a second conviction, and penal servitude for not less than one year or more than five years for a subsequent conviction.

"DOWN THE NICK."

In an action for slander at the Staffordshire Assizes the defendant was alleged to have said of a certain firm that they were "going down the nick."

Counsel for plaintiffs contended that the phrase implied that their clients were losing their business. Whether it had relation to Old Nick, or meant "going to hell," he did not know.

Justice Avey: The difficulty is in ascertaining if it you don't spell it with a capital "N." (Laughter.)

The judge awarded plaintiffs £5 damages.

WATCH ON SPEEDOMETER.

A chauffeur, Reginald Lumley, was summoned at Brighton for driving a motor-car to the common danger. Mr. Lumley, his employer, who was in the motor-car at the time, and could see the speedometer, was charged with aiding and abetting him.

Lumley was fined £5, but, in dismissing the charge against Botbol, the magistrates said that he was also responsible, although he might have considered it dangerous to distract his chauffeur's attention when among traffic.

"WHAT 99 MEN OUT OF 100 ARE DOING."

LABOUR MAN AND WIFE OUTBURST IN COURT.

"I have only done what 99 out of every 100 men are doing," was part of a heated statement made to the magistrate by Jesse Williams, of Hyde-rd., Ladywood, a Labour member of the Birmingham City Council, when summoned at Birmingham Police Court by his wife, Doris May Williams, for alleged desertion.

Mr. Williams, for the wife, said that the parties, who had previously lived together, had been married two years and had one child. Councillor Williams was an agent and had been in the habit of going away periodically.

On Feb. 4 he left home saying that he was going to Ireland. But Mrs. Williams "heard something" and went to a house in Alrewas (Staffs) where she found her husband in bed with a woman named Edith Miller.

He gave no explanation of his conduct and went away with the other woman. Defendant, commented Mr. Williams, seemed to be a man of considerable means, for he sent £41 to Miss Miller to enable her to return to this country from America.

Mrs. Williams gave evidence to the effect that her husband used bad language and was violent. On one occasion, she said, he threw a knife at her, but she pulled a door after her as she rushed from the room and the knife stuck in the door.

"Several times," added witness, "he has threatened to rip me up."

Cross-examined by her husband, Mrs. Williams denied that she had ever struck him with a bottle of boiling water.

A café proprietor at Alrewas said Williams and the woman Miller had stayed with him on nine occasions.

THE LITTLE MEN IN THE STRAND.

WEST END MILLIONAIRE'S SCHEME.

Special to "The People."

An ambitious scheme is to be projected in London soon which is intended to make the people the owners of valuable property.

It aims at bringing investment in big commercial building schemes within the reach of the modest savings of the small man—the dustman, bricklayer, plumber—who have hitherto found that such investments have been the privilege of the man with substantial capital.

The romantic element is not lacking, for it is proposed that the first buildings which shall come under the control of the man in the street shall be erected in the Strand, involving alterations which will considerably widen this narrow thoroughfare.

Behind the scheme is a young West End millionaire, who holds strong democratic views. Last year he offered the Government £1,500,000 for the port of Richborough, and his London deals amount to more than £200,000.

He has just bought the stretch of the Strand from the Savoy Hotel up to and including Wellington-st. corner, and it is the development of this class of property that he wants the public to share.

His idea is that the small man, and particularly the small man, should acquire an interest in these schemes. His building investment companies will undertake every responsibility in the purchase of building sites and the rebuilding of the premises, and when a reasonable return on outlay has been secured, the new buildings will pass into the hands of thousands of small investors all over the country who have taken up the debentures which will be offered.

Plaintiff's story was that when he was ascending the stairs Spratt tugged at his coat, dragging him down, and then pushed him inside the car. Crossland asked the conductor why he had tugged at his coat, and Spratt replied: "Shut up, or I will give you a punch in the mouth."

Later, Crossland alleged, Spratt said to him: "You think because we are in uniform, we are all pugs; but we are not."

Plaintiff said he thought the "conversation" had ceased, but the conductor, without any warning, hit him in the mouth.

One tooth was knocked out completely, another was broken, and plaintiff's head was banged against the door.

Replying to Mr. Coley (for the defence) plaintiff denied saying to the defendant, "You are trying to be funny, and if you had not your uniform on I would half kill you."

A passenger, Albert Barber, said it was a violent and unprovoked assault, and it was stated that Crossland had to be treated by a dentist whose charges were £3 3s.

Spratt's defence was that Crossland was very excited, and he thought he was going to receive a blow.

His honour in giving judgment said there was no justification for Spratt's violence.

PRIVATE LONSDALE.

GAOL FOR MAN WHO STRUCK GERMAN OFFICER.

For stealing a letter containing £2 in Treasury notes, ex-Private William Lonsdale, who was sentenced to death in Germany for having struck a German officer, was afterwards reprieved, was, at Leeds, sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Lonsdale had been employed by the Post Office as an auxiliary postman. Mr. Arthur Willey, who represented the prisoner, said Lonsdale had had certain domestic troubles, and had wanted money on account of a separation order obtained by his wife against him.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST LINES.

Influenza Epidemic.—In the eastern valleys of Monmouthshire influenza is again prevalent.

Tintern Abbey.—Preservation work at Tintern Abbey since 1913 has cost approximately £25,000.

Death After Losing 12 Teeth.—Frank Johnson, motor garage proprietor, of Morriston, Glamorgan, died after the extraction of 12 teeth.

Savings Certificates.—The sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended Feb. 10 were 1,422,330, making a grand total sold of £15,541,334.

Loss Unemployment.—The unemployed in Great Britain for the week ending Feb. 12 numbered 1,363,800, against 1,398,331 in the previous week.

Horse Show Abandoned.—Owing to a financial loss of over £300 during the past few days, the Surrey Horse and Cattle Show has been abandoned.

Wireless in Workhouse.—A wireless set has been installed by the master at South-west Workhouse, and each evening the inmates are entertained by the broadcast music.

Fall Beneath Train.—While alighting from a train at Weymouth, Northumberland, John Hagar (19) slipped. The carriage wheels passed over his neck, killing him.

15,000 Acres of Beet Sugar.—This season 6,000 acres of beet will be grown for the Kelham sugar factory, Newark, and 9,000 acres for the Cantley factory, Norfolk, nearly double the area grown last year, said Robert Sanders stated.

Killed By Barrel of Beer.—In loading his lorry at a Heywood (Lancs) brewery a drayman named Hays overbalanced and fell to the ground, when a barrel of beer weighing 4-cwt. came down on top of him. An accidental death was the verdict at the inquest.

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PUGILISTIC CONDUCTOR.

EXCITEMENT IN A TRAMCAR.

An exciting scene in a tramcar was described at Birmingham County Court when Ernest Alfred Spratt, a conductor, was ordered to pay £3 13s. damages for assaulting Howard Edward Crossland, a metal-worker.

Plaintiff's story was that when he was ascending the stairs Spratt tugged at his coat, dragging him down, and then pushed him inside the car. Crossland asked the conductor why he had tugged at his coat, and Spratt replied: "Shut up, or I will give you a punch in the mouth."

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THROWN OUT OF WINDOW.

BABY'S RESCUE FROM A FIRE.

Exciting incidents occurred at a fire which broke out at 9 a.m. at a house in Plumstead, E. London. The premises, No. 13, Speranza-st., were occupied by a family named Jackson.

The outbreak occurred in a cupboard under the stairs, and in a few minutes the staircase was a mass of flames.

Mrs. Violet Jackson, whose husband was at work, was upstairs at the time with her two-year-old son. She could not get downstairs, so she opened the window and tossed her child into the arms of a man who was passing.

Mrs. Jackson then climbed out of the window and dropped into the front garden. She injured her leg and is suffering from burns.

Her father-in-law, Mr. Henry Jackson, aged 70, sustained slight burns, and was taken to Plumstead Infirmary.

MAYFAIR MANSION BLAZE.

The two upper storeys and the roof of Lord and Lady Tredegar's town house in Grosvenor-st., Mayfair, were destroyed by a fire which broke out at about 5 a.m. Considerable damage was done to the rest of the house and contents.

During the absence abroad of Lord and Lady Tredegar, the building had been placed in the hands of builders and decorators. Most of the valuable pictures, plate and ornaments were placed in storage.

The only occupants of the house, a fine four-storey building, were the caretaker and his wife, who were asleep in the basement. Both made their escape without injury.

MAN THE GAMBLER.

SOLICITOR AND THE FORERUNNER OF CROWN AND ANCHOR.

Amos Herbert Daddwell, a chartered military accountant, was fined £5 at Aldershot for using an Army officer for the purpose of receiving football bets.

When arrested he said: "I was very foolish, but I wanted money in order to follow my studies for the accountancy examination."

Defendant's solicitor said betting would never cease. A gambling board found at Luxor might have been the forerunner of the crown and anchor board.

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An ambitious scheme is to be projected in London soon which is intended to make the people the owners of valuable property.

It aims at bringing investment in big commercial building schemes within the reach of the modest savings of the small man—the dustman, bricklayer, plumber—who have hitherto found that such investments have been the privilege of the man with substantial capital.

The romantic element is not lacking, for it is proposed that the first buildings which shall come under the control of the man in the street shall be erected in the Strand, involving alterations which will considerably widen this narrow thoroughfare.

Behind the scheme is a young West End millionaire, who holds strong democratic views. Last year he offered the Government £1,500,000 for the port of Richborough, and his London deals amount to more than £200,000.

He has just bought the stretch of the Strand from the Savoy Hotel up to and including Wellington-st. corner, and it is the development of this class of property that he wants the public to share.

His idea is that the small man, and particularly the small man, should acquire an interest in these schemes. His building investment companies will undertake every responsibility in the purchase of building sites and the rebuilding of the premises, and when a reasonable return on outlay has been secured, the new buildings will pass into the hands of thousands of small investors all over the country who have taken up the debentures which will be offered.

PUGILISTIC CONDUCTOR.

EXCITEMENT IN A TRAMCAR.

An exciting scene in a tramcar was described at Birmingham County Court when Ernest Alfred Spratt, a conductor, was ordered to pay £3 13s. damages for assaulting Howard Edward Crossland, a metal-worker.

Plaintiff's story was that when he was ascending the stairs Spratt tugged at his coat, dragging him down, and then pushed him inside the car. Crossland asked the conductor why he had tugged at his coat, and Spratt replied: "Shut up, or I will give you a punch in the mouth."

Later, Crossland alleged, Spratt said to him: "You think because we are in uniform, we are all pugs; but we are not."

Plaintiff said he thought the "conversation" had ceased, but the conductor, without any warning, hit him in the mouth.

One tooth was knocked out completely, another was broken, and plaintiff's head was banged against the door.

Replying to Mr. Coley (for the defence) plaintiff denied saying to the defendant, "You are trying to be funny, and if you had not your uniform on I would half kill you."

A passenger, Albert Barber, said it was a violent and unprovoked assault, and it was stated that Crossland had to be treated by a dentist whose charges were £3 3s.

